NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Wednesday, April 16, 1862.

og- Honding Matter on every page. W

CLUBS POR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SOLDIERS. A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULI HAVE.

We have been induced to offer our daily pu per to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at the following low rates :

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Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment The papers will be mailed to one name or the names will be written separately, if de

SENATOR HARRIS UPON CONFISCA TION.

The bill for the confiscation of rebel property proposed by Mr. Harris in the Senate on Monday as a substitute for the bill reported by the Judi ciary Committee, provides for the forfeiture of the entire property of all persons having hereto-fore taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or holding positions in the Confederate service requiring them to take at oath to support the Constitution of the Confed erate Government, who shall, after the passage of the bill, be found in arms against the nation al authority, or aiding and abetting others who may be so in arms.

Mr. Harris's bill, as will be seen, does n confiscate the property of all persons commit-ting certain specified acts, but only of certain classes of persons, so described as to exclude those who may be entitled to merciful considcration, because ignorant and misled by others The bill only reaches those who have held under the national and State Governments, o now hold under the Confederate Government offices of a grade to require, for the discharge of their duties, the taking of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or of the Confederate States.

The seventh section of Mr. Harris's till is

"That every person having or pretending to have any claim to the service or labor of any other person in any State under the laws thereof, who during the present rebelium shall take up arms against the United States, or in any manner give aid and comfort to said rebellium, shall thereby forthwith forfeit all right to such service or labor; and the persons from whom it is claimed to be due, commonly called states, shall, ipso facto, on the commission of the act of forfeiture by the party having or pretending to have any such claim to the service or labor as aloresaid, be discharged therefrom, and become forever thereafter free persons, any law of any State or of the United States to the context of the committee of the person declared to be discharged from such labor or service under the provisions of this act shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, a doct rany order for the surrender of the person whose sorvice is claimed, establish not only his title to such service, as now provided by law, but also that he is and has been, during the existing rebellion, logal to the Government of the United States."

Upon this section, Mr. Harris observed:

Upon this section, Mr. Harris observed : "But whatever else may or may not be don it cannot be wrong or unwise for the Govern ment to avail itself of the power which treats has placed in its hands to declare the fortestur

ment to avail seed of the power which treated has placed in its hands to declare the forfeiture of the slave property of rebels.

"As our armies advance further and still further into rebel territory, the number of slaves who will become expected from their masters, and thus principally set at liberty, will be one standy increasing. The longer the war dominates, the greater will be the extent of the practical emancipation. What is to become othis constantly increasing mass of increase, improving demanical, and despeed humanity, I cannot bressee. Its desting is as yet shrouded in the impenetrable mystery of future exents. But this I can predict, with inserting tertainty, that not one of all this multitude who shall thus be liberated through the madness of their masters, will ever, with the nutherity or consent of this Government, be returned to boudage. His liberation, semidental in its origin, and seeming to be temperary, is sure to become a permanent and real thing.

"The section new under consideration pre-

merely changing a rule of evidence, the burder is thrown apon the master, who claims that he stave who has escaped from his possession shall be returned to his service, of proving to only his title to such service, but also that h bin the control of the state service, but and that in the service service, but and that in the service service service service services the service service service service services the service servi the slave owner is himself disloyal. I regar-ths as by far the most important and effective provision in this section of the full. Where the slave continues in the custody of his rech-master at the close of the rebellion, it is in-very likely I think that he will be liberated in the operation of this section, except, perfor-p in the case of rebell leaders, whose whole is tate may be foriented under the first section -the bill.

The position taken by Mr. Harris, with twell known conservative views, will tend to remove any apprehension that Congress can possibly adjourn without parsing some efficient measure for the confiscation of the property of

What precise form such a measure will finally take it is not now possible to foresee, but that it will include the liberation of the player of men who, after fair warning, shall continue to make war upon the eation, we have no doubt. Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, says that a rebel has no right to own any species of property. Certainly, to permit him to exercise dominic over others, is an intolerable absurdity.

Indiana Pourries - At the township election held in Indiana, on the 7th instant, the Kepublicans of two of the counties of the fifth cou gressional district, (Mr. Julian's,) numbrated their candidates for county officers as heretofore, by popular vote. The central committees of those counties also recommended an expression but here in Washington, where some matters by ballot as to a candidate for Congress, which are incomprehensible, a suggestion by the New was given for Mr. Julian without opposition or division. We are glad to learn that his return to Congress by the people is beyond any serious controversy. His luftuence in the House, resting upon the solid basis of great ability and omising personal and political integrity, will increase with each year of service in

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. The oath p scribed as a qualification for voting in this District, in the bill pending in the Senate, (relative to which see our congressional and local columns,) is peculiar in requiring not only present allegiance, but loyalty in all the past This is right.

MEN AND THINGS AT THE CAPITAL

This is all that mentalk of in all he tour. No matter what the circle may be onal, political, social. Everybody wants the latest news from Yorktown, from the Merrimae, from Pittsburg Landing, and so on. The dispute still raged yesterday the Pittsburg battle. Some were certain that the Union forces on Monday recaptured the guns lost in the Sunday's fight, as well as a lot ore of the rebel guns. Beauregard makes positive statement on one side, and several o our letter writers on the other. The Tribune o yesterday, says very justly, "There surely mus estupendous lying on one side or the other. Perhaps there is some lying on both! Possi bly before this number of the paper goes to press, official news from General Halleck will citie the matter. There is one thing we may rely on -our Generals will not lie in their official reports, and herein they are unlike

he rebel commanders. A NEW MAJOR GENERAL.

President Liucoln never did a better thing than to make the gallant Mitchell, who ha taken possession of one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, a major gen eral. The nomination was sent into the Senat resterday afternoon, and every one who heard of it was pleased. Honors to the brave and years ago this Mitchell showed his plack and nilitary qualities in Cincinnati. A bank riot raged throughout the city, and the city govern ment for the time was under the feet of th nob. Mitchell was called upon, and, with a small force, be succeeded in restoring order.

BEFORE YORKTOWN. We have seen an army paymaster who is just up from Yorktown. He says our army have suf fered greatly for the want of proper food during the last week, but that the roads are drying up and ere this their wants are supplied. It is no at all likely that we shall bear of any stirrin news from that quarter for some days yet, up less the Merrimae comes out and gets up grand naval battle near the Rip Raps. On informant says the rebels are sure to be beater

GEN. STONE. There was a stirring debate in the Sen ate upon this Massachusetts general, who ed on a charge of treason, yesterday Mr. McDougall, of California, severely attacked Secretary Stanton and the committee on th onduct of the war. Senator Wade replied, it his best vein, defending his committee against the attack made upon it. He did not hesitate to charge that our generals had been too slow in the prosecution of the war.

ANOTHER PRO SLAVERY ORDER. General Hooker has issued another "orde to the officers of his division, from which we ex-

tract the following : tract the following:
"Under no circumstances will officers or men having slaves owned in the secession States permit them to embark with them, but will direct that they be left at the depote, where they will be protected. It is in violation of the laws of the land to use them for private jurposes; nor will those having slaves owned in Mary-tead for this leading slaves owned in Mary-tead for this leading. land, for this is pillage.

The General, we hope, knows better how t fight than be does to write. Grammar certainly s not his forte-morals neither. An officer o the division writes a let'er upon the order t the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, from which we make the subjoined extract :

make the subjoined extract:

Our efficers feel more deeply aggrieved at this last issue than at anything like it preceding. These slaves have field to us for protection from cruel and nejust masters; they have readered the army and the Government invaluable information and assistance; they have been hirred and paid by the officers for their personal services, the most of them showing a simple hearted grad, a loyal purpose, and a frue affection, which have wen us toward them. We need their labors as servants, as guides, and as spies; we have learned to value, to pity, and to ald, as well as to depend upon them. Must we then send them adrift, deliver them up, and have them to be bunted out and hounded down by their rebellious and heartless masters." VARIOUS ITEMS.

Col. Corcoran sent word to the President, by a returned prisoner, a few days since, that while he was auxious to regain his liberty, yet, if in the opinion of the Government, he could his country in the julk of the South, he was perfectly content with his lot! This is true patriotism, as well as lofty courage. It was stated, in the House yesterday, that the authorities had made an agreement for the exchange of Col. Pegram for Col. Wilcox, of Michigan that Pegram came to Washington and that while here, by some hoous poous, the exchange was shifted to some other man. Mr Trowbridge, of the House, charged this work upon the Acju'ant General. A new city rail way bill was reported in the Senate yesterday dey report the new slave trade treaty with England The Committee on the Conduct of the War will make a trip to Bull Run and Ma masses on Monday. SPECTATOR

THE SEW YORK TIMES BECOMING WAILLINE. The New York Times, which has made itself

torious by its advocacy of the quiet strategy of the " Army of the Potemac," broke out las week in the following warlike strain:

week in the following warlike strain:

"The Navy Department has doubtless good reasons to give for permitting the disabled Merrimac to be refitted at leisure, and to select her own time and place for another essay of her destructive powers. Among those in New York who understand such matters, quite as well as the Secretary himself, it is believed that the means instituted (partly by Government) to destroy the Merrimac, would have done the work far more effectually had they attacked her boidly at the navy yard, crippled and without steam, than they can do it now when she is repaired, newly armed, and with steam up and abundant sea-room. That these advantages are on her side is unquestionably a source of extreme alarm, not only to the people but to the Government. The latter, for fear of the monster, is unable to harbor the fleet of transports tributary to the army of the Potenac under the gues of Fortress Monree; and the public, equally fearful, shows once of the orthusinatic satisfaction which the aplendid victories on the Mississippi and Tennessee so fully warrant. Why, if our mailed champions are what they are represented to be, do they not seek their enemy, and at once terminate the goneral suspense."

in New York who understand such matters, York Times that anything in the rebel world should be "boldly attacked," is very mysterious.

This is a new role for the Times to appear in. In New York, reasons may exist in certain disappointed steamboat quarters for laying upon the Secretary of the Navy the blame of leaving the Merrimac to be fitted up without obstruction at Norfolk. In Washington, that blame is put upon quite other shoulders. We had an spared, at any time, the force necessary for the capture of Norfolk.

REXIDAS APPAIRS.

by here in the contract of the

ident, preterday, transmitted to the tepresentatives, in reply to a resoluion of that body, voluminous de

ard and Mr. Corwin is highly interesting, as well as important. Mr. Seward writes, under date of June 3, 1861, that " information has been received, which wears an air of authencity hat a design exists on the part of the insurget to gain possession of Lower California. The United States does not desire to acquire any part of Mexico.

The President expects that you will exercise your best judgment to prevent insurgent armse vessels from fluding shelter in Mexican ports and prevent arms being carried through Mex-

Mr. Corwin writes to Mr. Seward, 29th June 1861: "It has been my constant endeavor since my arrival here, to possess the Mexican mind of the true cause of our difficulties, and thus enable them to estimate the danger to this republic, which will result from any unfavorable termination of them. I am quite deaver to preserve peaceful relations with all European powers on fair terms, it regards the United States as its true and only reliable friend in any struggle which may involve its

Mr. Corwin writes to Mr. Seward, July 29th 1861, that "Europe is quite willing to see us humbled, and will not fail to take advantage of our embarrasements to execute purposes which she would not have dreamed had we

Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Corwin, Septemb 2d. 1861: "The President greatly desires that the political status of Mexico, as an independent nation, shall be permanently maintained."

Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Corwin, February 25th, 1862, that it is not advisable to negotiate a treaty which will require the United States to assume any portion of the principal or in terest of the debt of Mexico, or that will require the concurrence of European Powers.

Mr. Seward weltes to Mr. Corwin, April 3 1862 : "Under these circumstances the President is unable to suggest to you any other mode for contributing to the deliverance of our sister republic from the embarrassments by which it is surrounded, which will be aceptable to the Senate. Meanwhile, I desire to direct your most earnest attention to the necessity of guarding, if possible, against any such pledge of the resources of Mexico to foreign Powers as might affect our course injuriously, r impair the ability of the people of Mexico to sustain the free Government established by their own choice. You will not leave the Gov rnment of Mexico in doubt, for a moment, that he Government and people of the United States are not indifferent concerning the peril by which they are menaced."

COLLAMER'S CONFISCATION BILL.-The subatitute of Mr. Collamer to the pending confis-cation bill has some peculiar features. It prorides that any person or persons owing allegiance to the United States, who shall, after its usage, commit acts of treason, shall, on conviction, by confession or the testimony of two timesee, suffer either death or imprisonment for not less than five years, and be fined not less than ten thousand dollars, the fine to be levied upon any or all of the property of the p resons so convicted; and every such person shall be farever incapable and di qualified from holding any office under the United States. The slaves of such convicted person are declared free. Any act of treason committed prior to the passage of this act, may be punished, by any law now existing. The President is empowered, through commissioners to hold, occupy, or reat the property of arm-ed rebels until such a time as judicial proceedings shall be restored in such District. After a State, or part of a State, in which the inhabitants have been declared in insurrection shall have so continued for six mouths, the resident may, by proclamation, fix a day when the sisves of persons continuing in rebellion shall be free. The President is also empow ered to grant perdon or smuesty to any such persons, at his discretion.

20 The Philadelphia Inquirer, in reference the heavy losses at Pittsburg Lunling, says: The heavy stated loss of eighteen to twenty bousand men was doubted by all, and, thank ortime, there was reason to suppose that few or a Pennsylvania troops were sugaged in the office of the suppose of

iy of bright young hearis and noble souls, and all were enabled to discuss with equantity the absorbing topic of the hour."

This paragraph was probably written in haste and carelessly. We are sure it does in ustice to the generous loyalty of a great State, and that in no part of it will the slanghter of national troops be viewed with "equinimity." in tely because Pennsylvanians may not hap oen to be the sufferers.

Linears. A commissioner, appointed by the Government of L'heria, to negotiate for recog nition by the United States, to be followed by commercial treaties, has been in this country for three or four months, and is now in this city, or was last week. He had not then made any formal movement, but was waiting the turn of events and the advice of those friendly to his general object.

His representations of the progress of Liberia. and of the opening which it presents for indus trious colored people, are hopeful and interes

LATEST THOM FORTHESS MONROE AND YORK rown. - A dispatch from Gen. Wool, dated p. m. yesterday, says that nothing bas occurred since the dispatch from him in the morning, to disturb the quiet then represented. The fine weather is very favorable to the operations a Yorktown, and it is probable that Gen. Mc-Ciellan will soon be able to open his batt-ries on the fortifications of the enemy. The French minister had paid Gen. Wool a visit at Fortress Monroe, and was received with a salute of 13

BO In reply to Mr. McDougall, in the Ser ate yesterday, Judge Wade mid, in reference to the arrest of Gen. Stone, that the evidence taken before the committee on the conduct of the war justified that act. He, however, did no know whether the arrest was predicated upon idle army here for months, which could have this evidence, or upon facts otherwise within

All the Pennsylvania volunteers wounded in action during the war are to be carried to Philadelphia for hospital cure.

Wm. Kissane, the Citetimatian so noteriously implicated in the burning of the steamer Martha Washington, some five years ago, was killed in the desperate battle at Fort Craig, in New Mexico.

A Case IN Kamas. - The Leavenworth Con servative publishes a letter addressed on the

mers, concluding as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall have the sole power to impeach."

The House of Representatives of the State of Ransas, on the 14th day of February, passed the following seasons.

the following resolve:

"Recolved, That Charles Robinson, Governor,
"Recolved, That Charles Robinson, Governor,
John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, and Geo.
S. Hillyer, Auditor of the State of Kansas, be and they are kersby impeached for high mis-demeanors in office."

Thus disabiling you from acting as Givernor of Kansas "until the disability shall be re-moved."

Your attempted removal of myself from the appointing a successor in my place, re Mos, appointing a successor in my place, re-uiring me as quartermaster general of Kan-us to make a report to you as commander-in-hief, and all other acts which you have don-r mar do sa Governor or commander in chief chief, and all other acts which you have done or may do as Governor or commander in chief, till the "disability shall be removed," I look upon as your acts of usurpation and heaping upon the people of this State injury to wrong. Finally, I will add, that in the latter part of the Commanies of the Kansas First being nearly full, lacking only a few members to reach the minimum number required before mustering in, you then being Governor of Kansas, requested of me, quartermaster general of Kansas, rio go down to Leavenworth and get some of those poor miserable devia to enlist and pay them five dollars a piece, with the understanding for them to desert the next day."

This base proposition was made by you to me on the afternoon of the 30th day of May, 1851.

ast.
The man so deprayed, so lost to honor and
thame, will not scruple to assert anything or
lo any act, let it be never accorrupt and
ricked, when it is for his selfah interest ac

do. Your obsdient servant, Ggo, W. Collamore

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—The Post Office Depart nent has issued an order that the certificat Soldier's Letter," when the letters are writte by soldiers, at detached posts, or in hospital may be signed by the chaplain or surgeon a such post or hospital, as well as by any field officer, and shall be equally recognized by post-masters. Postage to be collected on delivery.

CONFIRMATIONS .- We learn that the Goveror of New York, E. D. Morgau, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate, as Major General o Volunteers; and that, among others, Carl Shurz was confirmed as a Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Movements ov Van Donn.—The Memphis Whig, of the 29th of March says, "Gen. Van Dorn has the entire army now at Van Buren, reorgan'zing it. It is not unlikely, from what we have learned from Lieut. Thornion, that Price and Polk will soon be left alone to take care of that section of Arkansas. Van Dorn will move in another direction, where he may be able to strike an effectual blow to the Union army of the West."

Van Dorn was, no doubt, with Beaurement at

Van Dorn was, no doubt, with Beauregard a Pittsburg Landing.

mportant Order Concerning the Ship ping of Coal.

Important Order Concerning the Shipping of Cani.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1862.
A dispatch was received this morning from the Secretary of the Treasury, directing the cellector of the port not to clear any vessel with anthracite coal for foreign ports, or home ports south of Delaware bay, until otherwise ordered. This dispatch, being misconstrued on the first report, created quits an excliement in the stock board, it being supposed to apply to all vessels, and exciting fears that the Merrimac had got out. From certain facts that have transpired, the order is supposed to the a precautionary measure on the part of the Government to prevent rebels from receiving supplies of coal via Havans, shipped from Northern ports in barrels, &2.

DEATH OF COL. JAMES S. ALBAN.—Information was received here Monday morning by tele graph from Cairo that Col. Alban, of the Eigh teenth Wisconsin regiment, was killed while graph from Uairo that Col. Alban, of the El-teeath Wisconsin regiment, was killed while leading his regiment to a most gallant cha-during the first day's battle at l'itteburg La-irg. His death has not heretofore been mittoned in the dispatches from the battle-fil-He was the father-in-law of the Hon. Lut Hanchett, member of Congress from the Visconsin; was a lawyer of eminence, and a me time a judge of one of the courts of his State, and universally respected and beloved by all who knew him. He has died as the brave and gallant soldier would ever wish 13, in

Renel Generals - The robel generals have Bener, Generals.—The robel generals have had a hard time of it during the war. Garnett was killed at Carrick's Ford; Burton and See were killed at Carrick's Ford; Burton and See were killed at Hanassas; Z ditoeffer was killed at Pishing Greek; McGultoch, McIatosh, and Slack were killed at Pas Bidge; A. Sidney Johnston was killed at Pittsburg Landing; P. S'. Goorge Cooke killed himself at Richm nd; Tighman was captured at Port Denelson; Bushrod Johnson was captured with Buckner, and, violating bis parole, escaned; Mackall, Gunit and Falker were taken at Island No. 10; Floyd and Pillow are suspended in disgrace for running away from Fort Donelson; Twiggs, Paunileroy, Jackson and Bonham resigned; Grayson died; and Beauregard, Johnston and Johnson have been killed in the late battle.

We are glad to notice that, under the approriation of \$20,000, just present by Congress to hat purpose, the work of completing the General Post Office edifice has been resumed. The oral Post Office edifice has been resumed. The half-finished roof on the cast front will speedily be put in such condition as to preserve the interior of the building from damage; several of the new rooms, indipensable to the dispatel of business, will be fitted up for use, and the whole building benefitted by the outlay of the small sum named. Elisha J. 11-11, Esq., the superintendent and disbursing officer of the Department, deserves credit for his energy and good taste in these arrangements.—Nat. Int.

100			
	NAVY. The		
Class.		Urnws.No	
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Frigate		570	1
		570	1
	ba	49043	1
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Ship Prince	Imperial. 52	600	1
A corvette	14	520	1
-	200		*

A Luggor Law is lowa. - The Legislature A Logon Law is lowa. The Legislature of lows has just passed a bill which is exceedingly rigorous in its provisions against the sale of intoxicating liquors. Besides imposing the severest penalties for violations of the law, it provides that any person may give information where liquors are known or suspected to be kept, on which information a search warrant is obliged to be issued, and no change of venue is allowed to the accused, no matter before what court he may be brought on the complaint. The selling of alcoholic liquors is made a pententiary offence.

REBRI SALE OF NORTHERNERS.—A very large proportion of the privates in the Southern armies are Irishmen, and many of them have been obliged to enter the services.

The deserters speak of numerous outrages perpetrated in Memphia, upon persons going up the river, and state that in one instance a steamboat capitain had actually soid an entire boat-load of Northern laboring men to the Confederate army, at so much per head.—M. 2 ederate army, at so much per head .- N.

It is said that the boasted Briti-h Volunteers have virtually ceased to exist. They are not self-sustaining, and demand aid from the Go-ernment to purchase new uniforms. It is ad-mitted by English authorities that if aid is not secured their numbers will degranted their numbers will decrease to an ex-tent that will destroy their efficiency. The subject occupied the attention of Parliment, and gives rise to serious discussion in the col-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST FROM YORKTOWN.

Great Strength of the Fortifications.

Skirmishing before the Batteries.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 15.-Yesterday sorning about two o'clock a section of artil ery was posted within half a mile of the rebe works near the river, supported by sufficien nfautry to prevent their being captured. Fif een shots were fired into the rebel earthworks sefore they were able to bring their guns to

A fine view was yesterday obtained of the po tion of the rebels both at Yorktown and Glou cester, from Fairhold House, mouth of Worm lith's creek; 24 guns were seen in the water the latter place a large number of workmen were engaged in erecting new works. At York town, the old works used during the slege o 1780 were still visible, and readily distin ed from those of recent construction.

Heavy guns were mounted on their walls and the rebel flag was flying from its battle ments. The principal wharf was covered with commissary skees, while the river was dotted with salls. Every one appeared to be busy, a though the coming struggle depended upon his individual exertions. Late in the afternoon, a schooner anchore

sbort distance above the wharf was burnt. The flotilla was yesterday afternoon engaged n shelling out a body of rebels who were or gaged in constructing a shore battery about miles below Gloucester. The result of the firing was not known.

On Saturday, Corporal Walter H. Bean, com pany E, Berdan's Sharpshooters, was sho brough the neck and back, while on picket.

Things are remarkably quiet. Last night a slight shower occurred. This orning the sun soon made its appearance.

From Gen. Banks's Column.

EDENBURG, April 15 .- A national salute wa red to-day, in celebration of the recent victo ries, by order of Gen. Banks. Great enthusi sem was manifested throughout the division. The firing at pickets is continued by th

FROM NEW MEXICO.

TWO BATTLES.

Fifty-Seven Texans taken Prisoner at Apache Bay.

A Hard Fight at Pigeon Ranche, 15 Miles from Santa Fe.

REBEL SUPPLY TRAIN CAPTURED.

Deaven, April 7.—Information from New Mexico states that on the 26th ult., Colonel Hough, with thirteen hundred men, reached Apache Bay, his advance consisting of three companies of cavalry. He had an engagement by your this place with two hundred and fitty rebet cavalry and took fifty-seven prisoners. The Federal loss was four killed and eleven wounded.

The Federal loss was four killed and eleven wounded.

At Pigeon Ranche, filteen unles from Santa Fe, on the 19th ultimo, Col. Hough met eleven hundred Texans strongly pased in the month of a cañon. Gol. Hough, engaging the enemy in front with seven companies, while Major Oberington with four companies attacked their rear, succeeded in driving the robel guard away from their supply train, which was captured and burned. We also captured one cannon after spiking it. The fight continued from noon till four o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent. Gol. Hough withdrew his forces to a creek four miles distant.

The Federal loss was three officers and twen ty privates killed, and from forty to fifty wounded The rebel loss is not known.

Gonomucication between Gols, Hough and Gubby is continually kept up.

[This dispatch does not taily with the rebel report, via New Orleans, of the surrender of

report, old New Orleans, of the surrender of Fort Craig. - Eu. Republican.] Operations of our Atlantic Flee

on the Coast of Georgia.

Contrabands Sont to Fernandina.

Thousand Contrabands needed or St. Simons' Island

Forty of them Comfortably Lo cated on the Property of T. Buller King.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Dupont enclosing a communication to him from Commander Godon, dated United States steamer Mohican, March 30th, from which it appears that on the 17th ult. with the launches and spotier armed boat he entered Jekyl Crock. (coast of Georgia.) and proceeded to Indiguous, a place where he discovered a battery of three game, erected to command that stream, and the remains of a camp of some two bundred men.

mains of a camp of some two bundred men.

A considerable number of cat is remained on the island, but were very wild upon cur men approaching them. On the 22d the Bibb made her appearance, and Capt. Bonnelle at once commenced placing buoys for the har and channel.

and channel.

Commander Godon says: "Contrabands continue to come to us. I sent a number by the Potomaski to Fernandina, and also several by the Connecticut. We landed our field pieces and a strong force on Colonel's island, and obtained what we needed, and that night, a 'ter again firing a shell or two at Fancy Binf, proceeded to St. Simons.

"There I landed all the contrabands with their corn and provisions, tools, etc., and having

"There I landed all the contrabasis with their corn and provisions, tools, etc., and having housed them, set them to work. Already they have planted polatoes, and to morrow they be gin to prepare the land for corn. They have set up their mill, and I have told them that they are to plant cotton, and thus become of use to themselves. They seem contented, but without a vessel at the other end of the lehand, they are

a vessel at the other end of the lefand, they are a danger of being luterfared with by soldiers landing in that direction and approaching them a right.

St. Simons is a fine rich island, about ten miles long. On the north end is a village and said is not say to an act of the said to be healthy. A thousand blacks could be usefully employed here and made self supporting. Su have only, reperly smanaged, would do much good. Those that are now here, some forty in number, live on T. Butler King's place, and under cover of our guns.

Unconditional Surrender

of Fort Pulaski!

TERRIBLE EFFECT OF OUR BOMBARDMENT.

REBEL FEARS FOR RICHMOND.

The Merrimac Quie

Preparations for the Attack of Yorkloun.

FORTRES MONROE, April 14.—A fleg of true went up to Crancy Island this afternoon and trought back two Norfolk papers. They were taken to headquarters, and though containing the important information of the unconditions surrender of Fort Pulaski, an effort has been surrender or Fort Pulsaki, an effort has been made, in accordance with the policy that pre-valls here, to keep even this good news from the representatives of the press. I am, how ever, able to give you the americane of the glorious news as politiched in the Savannal Republication.

glorious news as published in the Savannah Republican.

The Republican says substantially "that it teams with deep regret that, after a gallant defence against guos mostly superior, Fort Pulaski surrendered at two o'clock P. M. yesterday (the 11th.) Corporal Law, of the Pulaski Guards, who did not leave Thunderbolt until after the flag was hauled down, brings intelligence of the sorrowful event. It was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrot guns on that side were dismounted, and the south wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrot guns on that side were dismounted, and the other of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. Three balls entered the magazine, and a clear breach was made in it. The balls used were conical, propolited with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire. Col. Olim-tead, who was in command, tenegraphed the previous evening that no human leng could stand upon the ramparts for even a single moment, and that over one thousand large shells had explosed within the fort."

The Republican publishes this as a posteript so a part of its edition, and makes no comments, nor gives any particulars as to the number of men and oldoers in the fort at the time.

ments, nor gives any particulars as to the num-ner of men and officers in the fort at the time of its surrender. It saw d its surrender. It say , however, that its defenders were killed and bu

PRAIS FOR RICHMOND. A Richmond paper contains an editorial exhibiting considerable fear for the safety of Richmond. It intimates that the Monitor, the Naugatuck and Galena, all armored vessels, might easily come up the James river, and by their invulnerability and powerful gues take and keep presession of the city. To prevent such a result it proposes that the channel of the James river shall be obstracted. Stone, it says, is abundant for the purpose and should be used at once.

used at once. Nothing has been seen of the Merrimae today. The tide has been low, and this may
bave kept her io. Early in the morning a
rebel tug ran out from behind Sewall's Point,
but soon returned. Later in the day there was
a large fire in the woods on the Point, apparently from the burning of brush, which engaged the attention of the curious, and gave
rise to some speculations that the rebels were
building a new battery there.
PRON YORKYOWN. THE MERRIMAC NOT OUT TO DAY.

Parties who came in from the idvance of our army in front of Yorktown.

Parties who came in from the idvance of our army in front of Yorktown bring no news of importance. There are daily reconnoiseances and daily skirmishes, but with no results of special interest. The work of preparation for the struggle goes on with both sides. As to our own preparations, it is smill-sient to say that they are ample. If the enemy are able to stand the bombardment that will open upon then some of these fine mornings, they have better guns and more of them than we give them credit for. Still there is no use overlooking the fact that the rebel position is a strong one, and not succeptible of being flanked. Nevertheless, it will be forced.

A vessel has been dispatched from here to the mouth of the Rappahannock river to take on board a lot of some two hundred lugitive slaves who are in the woods there.

THE NAUGATUCE.

In explanation of the non firing of the Nau atuck on Friday last, when the rebel steame gatuck on Friday last, when the recet steamer Yorktown captured three vessels, she being then in full range, it is stated that the Naugatuck was aground and could not bring her gun to bear. Before she was in a position to do service the Yorktown got off with her prizes.

ENANCIPATION. -- As far as the returns have been received the vote in Western Virginia stands as follows: For. Against. New constitution. 3737 64 Gradual emancipation. 1,531 52

FREEING MISSOURI SLAVES. - John Bro (rescalled,) writes to some friend in Canada, from Humboldt, Kanasa, March 4th: "We have thus far, as a regiment, succeeded in freeing 1700 slaves belonging to rebels in

Miscellaneous Ite

A number of employees in the Philadelphia est office have resigned.

The Pope of Rome has sent \$500 for the re-tief of the distress in the west of Ireland.

The New Orlmans Crescent calls for a uni-rersal rush to arms, and is responded to by a miversal rush to legs. There are at the present time one bundred and fitty divorce ca-es pending before the Su preme Court of Boston.

There are now 250 rebel prisoners in Fort D laware, near Philadelphia, chiefly those cap-tured at Wischester, by General Shields.

John H. Pulver, late master at arms on board the United States frigate Congress, died in Bosen on Saturday. The lowa Legislature has enacted that the cost of jury trials shall be paid by the losing party, thus saving the Stale about \$75,000 annually.

Beauregard wants to make canoon out of bells. We tried to make a big gun out of John Bell, and could'nt. But be wasn't true metal. — L'utisville Journal.

Sixty large boxes of goods were contribu by the peorle of Milwaukis for the wounded soldiers at Pittsburg, in less than twenty-four hours after the call had been made. Another Merrimac. - The Augusta (Georgia

Gronic's says a Merrimae number two is now being built and nearly ready, at a certain Gull port, and that it is two hundred and fifty feet is length and fifty feet beam.

The Havana papers state that the sugar cop is abundant this year, and that large quantities are received daily in Havana for ex-portation. In consequence, there is a great demand for ships, which are now very scarce. The Richmond Economer learns that the expenditures of the Confederate Government are at the rate of two or three millions a day, and there is a weekly addition of that sum to the

currency. Gov. Buckingham, of Connections, has been chosen president of the American Temperanor Union, in place of ex Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, deceased, and has signified his acceptance of the office. An excellent appoint

On last Monday (court day) quite a number o m.n. came into town and presented them to a tract o Captain Showait 7, took, the path of Y allegiance, and we hope they returned to their sy homes letermined to be loyal and true friends re-

FROM FORTRESS MONROE, THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

IN SENATE

By Mr. WILKINSON: From citizens of Min-nesota, praying the abolition of slavery. By Mr. POWELL: From citizens of Kentucky, for a mail route from Lancaster to Crabtree, in said State.

said State.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill for the survey of claims of land, reported the same with an amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, to which was referred a bill to establish a branch mint of the United States at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, reported the same and recommended its passage.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to incor-

District of Columbia, reported the bill to iscor porate the Washington and Georgetown Rall-way Company, with saudty amendments.

POST RECTES IN MISSISSER, On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, a molution was adopted inquiring of the Com-littee on the Post Office and Post Rousis, relalive to certain mail routes in Missourl.

By Mr. GRIMES: A bill prescribing the qualifications of voters in the cities of Washing-ton and Georgetown, in the District of Colum-

CLAIM OF PEDRO CHARAYA.

Mr. McDOUGALL, called up the bill to anthorize the district court of the United States to adjudicate upon its merits the claims of Pedro Chabaya. Passed.

dro Chabaya. Passed.

OEN STONE.

Mr. McDOUGALL called up the resolution of it quiry relative to the imprisonment of Gen. Stone, and defended the General as, by virtue of blood, education, and conduct in the war, a patriotic soldier. He investabled against his imprisonment without trial, and read a letter addressed to him by Joseph H. Bradly. Eq. offering suggestions relative to his case, which letter was not allowed to be sent by Assistant Secretary Watson. Other decounsents were read affecting the case, and initiary law relative to arrests and imprisonments, under different governments. He alluded to the war committee's investigations of this affair, complained of its secrecy, and objected to any one being stabbed in the dark.

Mr. WADE said that he hadn't a word to reply to the two hours' platitudes of a lawyer

Mr. WADE said that he hadn't a word to reply to the two hours' platitudes of a lawyer who has found a chent in a very bad case, and demanded of the Secator to specify and make explicit charges, or else withdraw them. He declared there never was a Committee in existence that had retrained so entirely from all action tending to injure any one Never had a member of that Committee hisped a word of its action to any man, except to constituted authorities empowered to remedy the abuse brought to light, to the Secretary of War, to the President, and sometimes to the Cabinet. Never could the forbearance, the delicacy, the discretion and justice with which they had acted, be impeached. Yet he would say that there was cause for Gen. Stone's arrest in the evidence they had examined; though not one of the committee had a wish unjustly to affect a hair of his head.

hair ot his bead. He said it was manifest that every stickler

He said it was manifest that every sticklet for the purity of the Constitution and the habous corpus, striving through them to prevent the imprisonment and punishment of traitors, was a sympathizer with treason. The greatest weakness of the Government had been its lenlency to treason; mercy to traitors was cruelty to loyal men.

The avenging sword should be carried with our armies, Heristolore, wherever the vecesion armies went, their course tended to make secession expression universal, whatever real loyalty a man might feel; but the Union army protected loyal and disloyal attle, making it as safe for a man to be a traitor as a loyalist. It was unjust and depolitic. t was unjust and impolitic.
On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the San

te went into executive s Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, effered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to lequire into the justice and propriesy of providing by law that psyment shall be made for certain horses in the State of Kentucky, which were purchased under order by authority of Brigadict General Word for the military service of the United States, and report by bilt or otherwise. Adopted.

Also, a resolution requesting the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire lote the justice of grassing L. O. N. Landrum, of Kentucky, a pension on account of wounds and disabilities received in the services of the United States before being regularly mostered into the service. Appropriately referred.

EXCUANGE OF PRINCESSES.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE, of Michigan, moved the reconsideration of the vote heretolors had on the adoption of the resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform this House of the scause, if any, of the protracted delay in the exchange of Gol. Corcoran, and thas all exchange of prisoners of war be stopped until he is released. He said he did not intend placing any obstacle in the way of the release of Gol. Corcoran, but thought in was doing great to justice to others. Colonel Wilcox, of Michigan a brave and worthy officer, is still confined at Columbia, S. C., with Colonel Corcoran, as a bootage for the privateers—both sharing their privations together. He desired that Colonel Wilcox,'s name should also be inverted in the resolution.

The resolution was so amended as to include "Colonel Wilcox and other persons, prireners of war," in which form it was agreed to and adonted

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Hay, Private Secretary, delivered a mea-sage in writing from the President, transmitting the correspondence between the Secretary et State and Minister Corwin, on our affaira with

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE of Illines, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved that 2,000 copies be printed; which was agreed to.

PRASKING PRIVILEGE.

House bill No. 92, regulating the franking privilege, was taken up; and after some discussion was, on motion of Mr. COLFAX of Indians, laid on the table by a vote of 68 ayes to 55 nays. to 55 mays.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, rose to a privileged question, and submitted the report of the committee of conference on the bill making approximation for the Post Office Department.

one for the Post Office Departme propriations for the Post Office Department.
Agr ed to.
Also, a like report on the till making appropriations for the next a service. Agreed to.
Mr. Bl.AlR. of Missouri, presented the report of the committee of conference on the bill reorganizing the medical department of the army.
Adopted.

Adopted.

INFINITESIMENT OF LOVAL CITEMINI.

Mr FENTON, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill relating to claims for the loss and desirable on property belonging to loyel citizens, and damages done thereto by the froops of the United States, during the present rebellion. Re committed, and ordered to be printed.

FEDERAL COURT IN GREGOS AND CALIFORNIA.

Mr. PHELPS, of California, introduced a bill to establish a Circuit Court in and for the States of California and Oregon. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Judiciary Committee.

OURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. PORTER. from the Ju ticiary Committee, reported back House bill No. 226, being an act to amend "An act to establish a Coart of Investigation of claims against the United States," approved February 24th. 1855.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Oblio, offered an amendment to a section, providing that in all cases the claimant shall satisfy the court that he is loyal, and that he has not given aid or comfort to the enemy; which was adopted.

After considerable discussion, participated in by Mrsars. Porter, of Indiana, Diyen, of New York, Bingham, or Ohio, Hickman, of Penneyivania, and Pendleton, of Ohio, the bill was read a third time and passed.